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Marginal Column

THE human face is gradually becoming smaller, an American specialist in orthodontics reported to the 9th annual session of the American Dental Association in Cleveland this week. A cursory glance at the purely physical aspects of the revelation does not seem to call for any special excitement on the part of humanity as a whole except, perhaps, for certain degree of perverse satisfaction at the despondency of dentists regarding the related discoveries of Dr. James E. Krogger, the larger and uglier physiognomy of the paleolithic period was studied with 40 teeth, while in a million years facial features will demand no more than 20 molars. Clearly, dentistry has joined professions like astrology; there's no future in it.

BUT these are the purely physical aspects, callously impervious to the staggering socio-political implications of the research into this sensitive sector of the human anatomy, and to its role in shaping the destiny of mankind. Just consider. The best source of what Occidental literature so loves to call the "teeming millions" of the Orient would willingly sacrifice life rather than lose their "face" European history itself is replete with instances when, to save face, armies have been sent forth to eradicate an intended, imaginary or implied affront to proud monarch or haughty government. And while the time is happily past when blood must be shed to save face, the time is not past when the preservation thereof seems to be causing the world no end of trouble still.

BRITAIN and Egypt, they both agree, could negotiate an amicable solution to their dispute over the Suez Canal base, but it is not for a divergence in territorial taste. What, indeed, are the 4,000 British technicians who have been in the area since the war when they remain after the departure of the troops? Conservatively faithful to the current vogue, Londoners are inclined to strong preference for khaki; Cairo, its revolutionary fervor applied to masculine modes, is just as adamant in its conviction that they will look more presentable in multi-colored Egyptian attire. Political similes might suggest that the entire issue be removed from Downing Street to Bond Street, but the argument appears to pertain to the bodies of 4,000 technicians, not the neck down; in actual fact, it involves the fewer but more important and anxious to bring the British and Egyptian Governments — from the neck up. The British are little concerned with brass buttons, and the Egyptians are worried less about their shoulder complex, for how to convince the Egyptians that Nagib has no intention of imperialism if the well-known uniform still haunts the playground of the Pharaohs?

ELSEWHERE in the world, too, diplomats profess a powerful preference for peace, and the major over-riding difficulty seems to be the achievement of this once despised condition with minimum damage to face. Various known as "honour," "principles" and "prestige." The Korean armistice negotiations dragged on for a year over recalcitrant prisoners until the Indians offered the face-saving solution of neutral co-sponsorship. The next step seems to be to top-level talks among the world's four major powers, to which neither Eisenhower, Churchill, Malenkov nor Lenin appear opposed in principle. But the time is not ripe, it seems, and the main preoccupation is preparation of a suitable set of preconditions which will permit each to bring away from these palavers a face unmarred by uncompromising compromise.

DR. Krogger's research did not appear to have extended to the head as a whole. If it had, he might conceivably have found that, through the ages, the smaller the face the larger the cranium.

USSR Asks Big 5 Talks Before 4-Power Parley

PARIS, Tuesday (UP). — The USSR proposed two separate conferences of the great powers today — one including Communist China — and demanded that the Peking Government be given a seat in the United Nations.

In a note to the Governments of the U.S., France and Britain, the Soviet Government proposed a five-power conference, that would include China, on all problems affecting "world tension," and a four-power conference of the U.S., France, Britain and Russia on Germany.

The four-power conference must consider all problems relating to the future of Germany, the Soviet note insisted, and the Governments of both West and East Germany must be heard if they so desire. The Allies want to hold a conference on a restricted basis, concerned primarily with free all-German elections.

The Russians also stated that the question of the German peace treaty, the formation of a provisional all-German government, and the question of ending German Reparations, all previously proposed by Moscow — should also be considered by such a parley.

Austrian Issue. — As for Austria, the note added that that issue could be handled through "normal diplomatic channels."

The initial reaction of officials here was that since the Russians put the five-power parley first, they meant to make it — at least for bargaining purposes — a condition for the holding of a four-power conference on Germany. Since the note made no mention of the German peace treaty, the formation of a provisional all-German government, and the question of ending German Reparations, all previously proposed by Moscow — should also be considered by such a parley.

Pandit Rejects Soviet Move on Not-Yet China. — NEW YORK, Tuesday (Reuters). — Mr. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India, Foreign Minister today ruled out of order in the General Assembly a move by the Soviet Union to challenge the Chinese delegation.

The Soviet Union acquiesced in Mrs. Pandit's ruling.

USSR Cuts Tank Output To Produce More Tractors. — LONDON, Tuesday (AP). — The Kremlin today ordered its defense industry partially to convert to manufacture of farm tractors to help increase the Soviet potato and vegetable output.

The decree was issued by the Council of Ministers, headed by Prime Minister Georgi Malenkov, and the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party.

It instructed the Ministry of the Defense Industry to ensure an output of 6,000 tractors in 1954, and to double this the following year. Tractor building is usually the province of the Ministry of Machine-Building, which will obviously continue their production in its own plants.

Danish Premier Quits. — COPENHAGEN, Tuesday (Reuters). — Prime Minister Erik Erikson today presented the resignation of the Conservative Party to King Frederik in consequence of the refusal of the radical party to give it continued support.

MAU MAU KILL NUN. — NAIROBI, Tuesday (AP). — Mau Mau terrorists butchered an Italian nun at the Immaculate Conception last night.

Iran Prepares For Return Of Foreign Experts

TEHRAN, Tuesday (AP). — A Government statement issued today told Iranians that it was "impossible to carry on work on reforms without solving the oil problem."

The statement said that foreign experts, including the British, will have to come to Abadan to be set in operation again.

The announcement bluntly revealed that since nationalization of the huge Abadan plant in 1951, the country's oil industry has run up a deficit of 2,538 million rials (\$87m. at standard exchange rate).

Once the oil problem is solved, between \$30m. to \$40m. and 600 technicians will be needed if the plant's productive capacity is to regain its 1951 status, it stated.

Iran could restart the refinery at a cost of about \$10m. for approximately 25% production, but such a course would mean throwing a large number of oil workers out of jobs.

The statement added that since nationalization, the industry had produced for export only 135,000 tons of oil, of which 120,000 tons were carried away by buyers and 15,000 used for domestic consumption.

The opening took place on Burej lands west of here, on a point where peace talks are looking the Crusaders' route to Jerusalem. The exercise was called "Operation Samson" in honor of the Biblical hero whose birthplace is not far distant.

The attacking force was supported by 75 mm cannon fire, Sherman tanks, and Mos-

quito and Spitfire fighter-bombers. Live ammunition was used throughout.

The operation was attended by the Prime Minister, the Acting Minister of Defense, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, and many other Cabinet members; the Chief of Staff, Rav Aluf Mordechai Maklef, members of the High Command and senior officers of various services; Members of the Knesset Foreign and Defense Committee; High Court and District Judges, and senior officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense.

The Military Attachés of Britain, Turkey and the U.S. were also present, as well as Lt. General B.G. Horrocks, former Commander of the British Expeditionary Force in Europe.

He said that the settlement's main occupation would be field crops.

N changes in the status of the zone or the village had been made, the spokesman concluded. It continued in Tel Aviv that the Egyptians might have been referring to the persons who till the fields in the area, and who had recently set up some temporary constructions for their tools and for themselves. In the past, the workers travelled from afar to work in the fields there.

Cairo Radio reported that Major Saleh made his statement after talks with Mr. Jefferson Caffery, the U.S. Ambassador in Egypt. Lt. Col. Gamal Abdul Nasser, Egypt's Vice Premier, and Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were also present.

Dr. Fawzi also conferred earlier with Mr. Robert Hanky, British Charge d'Affaires in Cairo, the Radio added.

SALEM'S CHARGE. — CAIRO, Tuesday (Reuters). — Major Salah Salem, Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, alleged today that Israel forces had occupied parts of no-man's land along the Egyptian-Israeli Armistice Line after an attack in the Aja region last night.

"This is a most serious violation of the present Armistice Agreement," he said at a press conference.

Asked if Egypt was prepared to resist this "aggression," Salem replied, "We know what we will do," but would not elaborate.

He is in the desert region in the demilitarized zone between Egypt and Israel.

Salem made his statement at a hurriedly called press conference at noon. He stated that (Continued on Page 3 — Col. 3)



Combined operations at the war games yesterday. Tanks and infantry prepare to advance after a fighter has "scored enemy positions with napalm bombs." Photo by Braun

'Samson' Opens Manoeuvres

JERUSALEM Post Military Reporter HARTVU, Tuesday. — The Autumn Army manoeuvres began today with a series of exercises which, in operative tradition, the main motifs of the forthcoming exercises were included: the infantry in combined operation with artillery, armour, and Air Force.

The opening took place on Burej lands west of here, on a point where peace talks are looking the Crusaders' route to Jerusalem. The exercise was called "Operation Samson" in honor of the Biblical hero whose birthplace is not far distant.

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U.S. SETS NEW AIR SPEED MARK. — THERMAL, California, Tuesday (Reuters). — An American Navy jet today broke a 100-year-old mark of 1,194 kilometers an hour here yesterday, the timekeepers announced.

In London, the International Aeronautical Federation has officially confirmed the speed record over a 100-kilometer closed circuit by Squadron Leader Sir Neville Duke this month in South England.

Syrians Divert Kibbutz Water. — JERUSALEM Post Bureau THERMAL, Tuesday. — The Syrians today diverted water from a kibbutz spring in the Naphtali hills, before peace talks are possible, this source said.

Similar reasoning to avoid anything causing tension is understood to have motivated Secretary of State Dulles in urging Ambassador Abba Eban that Israel obey the U.N. injunction temporarily to discontinue work on the Huleh project. Regard- ing the merits of the case, there should be compliance, Mr. Dulles said last week, and to add strength to his argument, the dayline was leaked out here yesterday.

Results to Date Nil. — The Egyptian agreement highlights the Resettlement Section of the UNRWA Report to the General Assembly to be circulated today. Actual resettlement to date has been almost nil — the number of refugees on the land, and 50,000 in secondary occupations. Two American firms are now making engineering surveys, and 600 refugees are building a 30-kilometre road from Irbid to the dam site. Another 31m. was allocated to Jordan last year for minor schemes such as a tent factory at Ghar Nimrin, vocational education sch. at Kalandia near Jerusalem and the resettlement of 263 families in Samaria. "hilly outcrops within sight of the land and villages they used to own."

Some 50m. was allotted for the Sinal scheme, and a similar amount in Syria of which 25m. is for farming.

The Government will have to come up with better land, or the Syrian money will not be spent.

Glubb, Mulki Discuss Stronger National Guard. — The strengthening of the Jordan National Guard was discussed at a two-hour meeting between Jordan Defence Minister Fawzi Mulki and the Commander-in-Chief of the Arab Legion, General John Glubb in Amman on Monday night, AMA reported.

Jordan has requested the Arab League to speed final approval of the proposed 5m. grant to Jordan to strengthen the National Guard and to fortify the Old City. The grant was recommended by the League two weeks ago.

Only Direct M.E. Talks Can Bring Peace—Eban

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday (UP). — Israel warned the General Assembly today that real peace in the Middle East will depend upon "free and direct negotiations" between the Arab States and the Israel Government.

Ambassador Abba Eban said that until direct talks prevail over "the sterile rancours of the past," Israel and the Arab Governments "must learn to live within the present political situation as determined by the armistice agreements, seeking all ways to give these agreements the dynamic quality of a transition to peace."

On the subject of Korea, Mr. Eban stated "directness of view" on the organization of a Korean political conference "can hardly be deemed to justify a refusal to enter the political conference at all." He expressed hope that the Korean armistice agreement will lead to "further progress towards peace and stability in Korea."

Praises Forefront. — Mr. Eban said that Argentina, Egypt and The Netherlands have shown "responsible foresight" in proposing that preparatory work begin now on the possibility of revising the U.N. Charter in 1955. Although the U.N. Charter prohibits the world organization from intervening in matters of domestic jurisdiction, "it may be useful to 'disarm' a problem even where the right of 'intervention' is precluded by the terms of the Charter."

The Israeli delegate declared that programmes are recommended by the Assembly which at the time "would constitute an honourable and effective solution of international problems. The recommendation, however, is resisted by dissident governments, sometimes to the point of armed violence. As a result, the situation in the area concerned becomes crystallized in a new and different mould. A new basis of stability is then devised with active U.N. support and assistance, and embodied in formal accords with the status of valid international treaties."

Seek Former Status. — "At this point, those who destroyed the original programme by the force of their resistance now retrospectively invoke its provisions. They seek the resurrection of policies which they themselves had killed, and this comes at a time when to restore such programmes would disrupt conditions of stability thereafter achieved, undermine subsequent agreements which have acquired the force of law and stood the test of time, and dismantle a whole structure of rights, relationships and situations which the parties have laboriously established with U.N. consent and encouragement. In most of such cases, the demand to restore an original recommendation comes at a safe distance of time when such restoration has been rendered impossible by the original act of rejection."

In the light of Mr. Malik's remarks yesterday morning, I leave the General Assembly to consider whether what I have just said is not a dispassionate and precise description of the juridical controversy between Israel and its neighbours which until this session, had figured so prominently on our agenda. The question is whether those who resist a U.N. policy and prevent its implementation at

the Jerusalem Post will not be published tomorrow. Sim- hat Tori. The next issue will appear on Friday.

Britain Urges Israel To Obey Bannike. — LONDON, Tuesday (Reuters). — Britain has told Israel that she should accept the order of General Vagan Bannike, Chief, U.N. observer in Palestine, to stop digging a canal to divert the River Jordan, a Foreign Office spokesman said here today.

He stated that this view had been sent to the Israeli Government through the usual diplomatic channels.

The spokesman added that British Ambassador in Damascus Alfred Gardner had assured Syria, which had complained of the Israeli action, of Britain's view that Gen. Bannike's decision should be respected.

The Syrian Government yesterday urged Britain, France and the U.S. to make Israel obey the order.

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GET READY FOR THE NEW grand contest which will be held by Editors of Enterprise of HADLAN HAZEN and BIGGER LIST OF PRIZES DETAILS NEXT WEEK

Jailed for Spying. — BERLIN, Tuesday (Reuters). — East Germany has sentenced two of her leading coat industry officials each to 10 years imprisonment for selling secrets to the West and disrupting mining. It was officially announced here today.

A Fight at the Opera. — TEL AVIV, Tuesday (ITIM). — Personnel of the Hebrew National Opera recently broke into the Habimah building by force this afternoon, breaking doors and windows to gain admittance.

The state of the building was occupied at the time by Habimah members, who were reading a play. Mr. A. Riven-Zohar, Director of the Opera, who is also Secretary to the Habimah's Executive Committee, and two other persons were arrested.

The building was taken over by a strong force of police who forbade any performances there tonight. They said that they would return the building to the Habimah Company tomorrow. Shortly after noon today, Habimah officers and members of the repertoire "committee" entered the building to begin a reading of

Salman Schenour's "Nash Padre." While the reading was in progress, a group of about 100 members of the Company patrolled the building outside.

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THE Israel Army, which went on annual manoeuvres yesterday, is very different from the unorganized and ill-equipped forces which went into action at the end of 1947 to counter the Arab onslaught. A thorough schooling, given to thousands of officers and NCO's, has produced uniformity of command and a new way of thought. The steps towards unity of command have been resolute; even insignia of the different ranks in the Navy and the Air Force have been abolished. The Army demonstrated its discipline on the parade ground and its striking power in the border skirmishes. Had its present equipment been available during the war of Independence, history might tell a different story.

Much of the strength of the defence forces is derived from the series of annual manoeuvres which have taken place, in which a far greater percentage of the Army and Army Reserve participates than in usual in countries with an established military tradition. The cost of the manoeuvres has been accepted as inevitable by the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, which regulates the Army budget, and the nation is supporting the burden on civilian life and its economy that it entails with understanding and approval. For a country like ours whose borders are crossed by marauders and killers must have its forces ready for any emergency.

The problems expected to be brought out by the manoeuvres this year are multiple, but primarily they fall under two headings. Firstly, some operational possibilities will be proven in an effort to block invasion routes; at the same time, the tactical preparedness of the commanders is to be tested in a war game in which as few directives as possible will be given by the manoeuvres command. The readiness of agricultural settlements in the area of the games will be tried and for the first time the inhabitants of such villages will be required to take an active part in the manoeuvres. Special stress will be placed on combined operations between Infantry, Air Force, Artillery and Armour. An extensive body of referees and umpires has been trained and instructed to go into the smallest details, so that action can be taken, at the conclusion of the manoeuvres, towards improvement where improvement is possible.

In the past six months, the Army has spent all its time and energy in fostering training. All activity not directly concerned with this phase of activity was discarded, except for the Independence Day Parade and show. Participation of the Army in the Conquest of the Desert exhibition was cancelled for the same reason, and the JNF was asked to plant trees in camps which the Army itself had done in the past. The results of such concentration in the professional sphere are expected to be seen in the present manoeuvres.

This preoccupation with professional development has not been without its effect on the public. The general public knows little of what is going on in the camps and Army schools, and the Army appears to have become a body of professionals who, as in other countries in peacetime, are looked upon as a luxury. The cadres of trained officers, who have acquired the knack of getting things done without giving a second thought as to how it looks, are always unpopular when there are no bombs exploding all around, no showmanship or support public relations officers to glorify the soldier and his exploits.

In a defence set-up such as Israel's, however, the interdependence of the civilian population is more important than elsewhere, as in the first place, a very large proportion of Israel's defence forces are reservists, that is, civilians called for duty in time of peace for training only. For the service, the annual manoeuvres are a reminder that he will not be able to proceed with his peaceful plans unless he is prepared to meet any threat to the nation from across the border.

Pioneer of Liberal Socialism

Franz Oppenheimer and Land Reform

By I. Y. OPPENHEIMER

Ten years ago, on September 20, 1940, Professor Franz Oppenheimer died. This is the first of two articles on the work of the famous economist and sociologist, and pioneer of cooperative agricultural settlement.

THE threat to world peace is caused primarily by problems of land tenure and its reform. The masses of poor smallholders and agricultural workers in the backward parts of the world are no longer willing to be content with unsatisfactory if not unbearable conditions of life. They fight any system which denies them a sufficient plot of land and burdens them with high taxes to landlords and capitalists.

The serious political setbacks which occurred during the last five years as a result of unfulfilled promises in land tenure reform, have been well analysed by one of the initiators of the movement for land tenure reform in the world, who says:

"The brutal fact remains, land issues are at the root of some of the most perplexing problems of the world today."

Land is the basis of all life. The threat of Communism to Americans has generally been centered on urban and industrial areas. It has been a difficult lesson to learn that for most of the world outside the United States, Canada, Britain and several Western European countries, the threat of Communism has revolved around agrarian issues. This lesson was driven home with deadly force by the fall of the Kuomintang regime to carry out basic land tenure reforms.

In South Korea, the situation was similar. Soon after the world war, Japanese property was divided, and later on it was decided to purchase parts of the large Korean farms with a view to introducing land tenure reforms. But the realization of these reforms was delayed by parliamentary opposition so that at the outbreak of the Korean War no practical step had been taken with respect to the division of the land. Thus the political propaganda of North Korea fell on fertile ground.

Colonization Planner

Such serious mistakes could have been avoided if the teachings of a Zionist pioneer on religious and economic policy had been adopted. He was Franz Oppenheimer, the theorist of general socialism and the first planner of a cooperative Zionist colonization.

As early as the nineties of the last century, Oppenheimer expounded the theory of the importance of land tenure. He suggested replacing the accepted "industry-centred" concept of the social problem by an "agro-centric" approach. Indeed, the social problem can only be solved by raising the standard of the peasant who is lowest on the social pyramid, and this is not the urban industrial population but undoubtedly the peasant. As long as the latter lacks opportunity to make a living on a suitable tract of land, mass emigration into towns will lead to a surplus on the labour market followed by dumping of wages and social and political unrest.

Thus it is not astonishing that the social problem in backward countries with feudal traditions has become especially conspicuous.

ON Saturday night, the Gaden orchestra did it again. Because of the heat, the roofless concert hall at the Conquest of the Desert exhibition was a most relaxing place to sit in and the performance of the youthful symphony orchestra completed the pleasure.

The valuable educational work of Messrs. Eryon Lustig and Arthur Gelbrun was clearly shown in a repeat performance of Vivaldi's Concerto Grosso in D Minor, and Bartok's Rumanian Dances conducted by the former, and Schubert's lovely fifth symphony under the latter's baton.

New offerings on this occasion were Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis" overture and Gelbrun's "Two Dances" with their Ha-side echoes, stimulatingly conducted by the composer. The promising ensemble put their very best into the performance.

Bad Timing

SOME attractive programmes have been billed for the new season. On October 3, the Conquest of the Desert Exhibition will present Benet Alei Shur, a programme of Israeli dances. Getrad Kraus; Dora Bertonoff; Yardenia Cohen; Tehila Roessler; Yehudit and Shoshana Orenstein; and Katia Michael and their respective groups will take part. After an absence of nearly three years, Pinna Salzman is giving a piano recital at the Y.M.C.A. on the same night.

Again, on October 8, there will be a concert in the Exhibition hall, the premiere of Marc Lavry's "Song of Songs" oratorio, which will overlap with Shoshana Dumas's first recital in Jerusalem after her sensational success in the U.S. Last but not least, the Conquest of the Desert's closing programme "From Dan to Be'er" on October 24 will overlap with the first concert of the Jerusalem Musicians Association Schubert Memorial Cycle, to take place on that date.

At the "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition, Jerusalem.

TODAY at 2.30 p.m.

"MACCABIAN DAY" RINA MIKOVA

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The majority are still asking and begging and rely on the goodness of the government. It is still time! But I am afraid they will miss it again. If there is no settlement, the intellectual power, wit, power and political power to turn the land and divide it from above, the people themselves will take it from below and nothing in the world will stop them. If the Chasidim make the new law, the throne of the Romanovs will stay for centuries. But if a successful opponent of Chasidism makes it, the restoration of the throne will for ever be impossible.

World Agrarian Issues

At the end of his work, "The Capital," Oppenheimer referred to the same problem. Meanwhile 20 years of historic events have caused in large parts of the world fundamental changes in the constitution of the land, though in other parts none or insufficient reforms have been carried out. Yet, since peaceful introduction of far-reaching reforms occurs only rarely, the trend towards agrarian revolt was bound to become more and more a central issue of world politics.

All over the world, Oppenheimer wrote, "the rural proletariat must demand the abolition of capitalist landlord ownership, and it will do so as soon as it awakens to class consciousness. The agrarian unrest of the last decades in Rumania, Hungary, South Italy, Galicia, and mainly in Russia proves how near the problems are to reach 'maturity.' Everywhere, in Mexico, Soviet Russia, Soviet Hungary, Soviet Spain, socialization of the land is the first topic of the opposition."

Such forces of revolt cannot be suppressed in the long run by political or military forces. The trend towards agrarian revolt alone. This fact was understood even by General Macdonald when he demanded far-reaching land reform in Japan and stressed very rightly that there was no point in "preaching democracy on an empty stomach. There remains only one way to avoid the destructive outbreak of such energies: agrarian reform on a large scale.

Communist Chance

It is evident that in such countries, Communism has an easy play to achieve its political aims. This fact frequently has been stressed since the Russian Revolution of 1917 by Communist leaders such as Leon Trotsky, as well as by non-Communists. One of many examples: In the early thirties, when the world socialist organization at a conference of European, American and Asiatic discussed the problems of the Pacific, the already considerable influence of Russia in China was mentioned. The Indian Professor Datta, who cannot be called a radical, explained this influence by the fact that only Russia had shown a true practical interest in the improvement of the Chinese rural population.

After the first stage of the Russian Revolution, Franz Oppenheimer proved that successful initiators of far-reaching land reforms in primitive countries could be sure to obtain uncontested power. In an article in the year 1904, "The Meaning of the Russian Land Reform," this idea was explained with prophetic insight:

"This is the immense importance of the Russian Revolution, that for the first time a people shakes its fetters that has only the land as its basis, and where the masses are rural. A Russian farmer demands land. He has too little land as he has to do with his family and to comply with his duties as a citizen. For that reason he needs the land as a basis of his life. He bears no or insufficient fruit: the land of the landlord, the church or the State. As long as he sees this aim within his reach, he rejects quietly, and with the healthy instinct of the primitive, the promises of the constitutionalists. Only when all his hopes for a peaceful realization of his demands seem to vanish, does he break out with the rage of a man who feels his right by inability and crime."

TEXT BOOKS

Sir, — The heavy expenditure for the import of paper should

planned to travel all the way from Tel Aviv to London, and then plays Beethoven's Appassionata, Chopin's B flat minor Sonata and Schumann's Rhenish Symphony. It is either a young man flying high or a mature musician with a gospel to preach. Yehuda Bernstein showed by many a sensitive touch that he feels deeply about these masterpieces. Fallings of finger and rhythm prevented him from realizing his intellectual intentions with comely, some clumsy pedalling could probably be ascribed to nervousness.

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Russian Fraternization Order

NEW FRIENDS in GERMANY

By a Special Correspondent

BERLIN. — ON the evening of Saturday, August 22, while the Russian Premier, M. Molotov, and the East German puppet Premier Otto Grotewohl, were drinking one another's health in Moscow, Russian soldiers were drinking schnapps in German cafes and "fraternizing" with Germans all over the Soviet Zone for the first time since 1945.

That morning a new instruction, read out to all units of the Soviet forces in Germany, lifted the ban on contact with the German population which was imposed after the excesses of the early post-war period. The friendship between Russia and the "German Democratic Republic," which M. Molotov was trying at that moment to assure from above by announcing the end of reparations and the return of Sovietized factories to East Germany, was to be cemented from below by free development of friendly relations between the members of the occupying forces and the German people. Henceforth Russian troops would be free to visit German restaurants and places of entertainment, to walk with German girls and even to enter private houses and make friends.

Since then the outward picture of life in the towns of Eastern Germany has changed beyond all recognition. Soldiers, hitherto cooped up in barracks and camps, have suddenly become part of everyday life. Russian songs are heard in the streets, and the cinema smell of strong Russian tobacco is in the air.

The soldiers call it "Molotov's Gift" — the expression they use for the new concessions to the kolkhoz peasants and for the promise of more consumer goods. They feel M. Molotov's authority with the Army as with the people in general, by removing some of the most burdensome causes of discontent.

There is no doubt that the soldiers garrisoned in Germany have suffered grievously under their enforced isolation.

make us economise as much as possible.

May I draw your attention to the habit that children have here of writing in their textbooks. As a consequence these books can be used only for one year.

I went to school in one of the wealthiest countries of the world, but there the textbooks were kept clean and so several generations of schoolchildren.

Perhaps the time has come to follow this example? An added advantage would be that children learn respect for books.

Yours etc., J. TAI

Jerusalem, September 12.

CHEAPER LAUNDRY

Sir, In your Hebrew Column No. 33, published on September 2, there is a conversation in a laundry between Esther and her mother. The prices quoted are much too high, even for Israeli standards. In my laundry, readers will get cheaper prices!

Yours etc., E. DAUB

Jerusalem, Sept. 2.

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